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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, December 14th

IMMIGRATION.

The present would appear to be one of transition, or transportation, or both. Transition in theories, moral, political and religious, is plain enough almost everywhere. Not merely in one or two sections, is this so, but almost everywhere throughout civilization. Change is the great tendency; modification of creeds, greater liberality between opposing ones, and an evident, fast-growing sentiment that not the creed, but the life of the professing adherent to it, is the proper criterion of judging.

How far new religious departures may account for the fact, we cannot say; but whatever the cause, it is very evident that a general movement toward emigration prevails among the people of various European nations. With some, doubtless, uncertainties of peace, the certainties of oft-repeating wars, have much to do with this growing disposition to emigrate. The Governments of Europe, although now at peace, give no guaranty that peace will long continue. And experience has told the people, and more general education and information is fast spreading the conviction, that their wars are almost ever in the interests of the kings and other rulers, for their glory, or territorial advantage, to win which the people are taxed, and whose lives are flung away in battle for causes in which they have and feel little or no interest. Thus the Germans, after the finish of the war with France, in which a hundred thousand of their countrymen were slain, found that the war had chiefly injured to the benefit of a few leading commanders, and to putting the national treasury in a fit condition for another war.

The great mass of the people perceive no advantage to themselves except in that sense of national superiority which triumphant nations naturally feel, but which after all gratifies and satisfies none of the real wants of life. The German people generally want no more wars with France, nor with other nations. They are a peaceable people, and much prefer the quiet occupations of their trades. It is therefore not at all wonderful that the German people, more than ever before, show a disposition to emigrate. They have two good reasons for their desire: the one, to avoid the necessity of military service; and to find or make business and names for themselves and families in a country which offers every facility to the industrious immigrant. The German Government will find, as it has found already, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to stop or decrease this great and increasing movement among its people.

The Italians are another emigrating people, and at present would seem to be more decisively so than at any former period. Probably the success of many of their countrymen in America has been the chief inciting cause of this emigrating sentiment. But the quarrels of Church and State have had, and still have, no small influence. The fact is that the Italians, like other European people, as they become more intelligent and better informed, become tired of these contests for the glory of their kings at the expense of their own blood and treasure, and prefer a home of quiet and prosperity abroad. They look longingly to this country.

The Irish have, ever since our Revolution, particularly, been an emigrating nation, and

America has become their new Ireland. Recently this emigration fever to America has taken a stronger hold upon the people of England. Recently it was stated that there would sail from the port of Liverpool weekly, until Christmas, two thousand emigrants. A large portion of these people are English. A desire to own one's dwelling and the ground it stands on, is a natural sentiment. Few people in England can do this. The land has from year to year been absorbed by a comparative few, and the many are merely tenants at will, in the world but scarcely of it, only allowed a place upon the earth by paying so much per foot for the privilege.

It is not quite that bad in America yet. Here we have millions upon millions of acres of good land, unsold—unsurveyed even; and millions upon millions that may be had for a reasonable consideration. Any one may acquire it. The people of Europe know this, for their relatives and friends here know it, and keep them posted. And they know still farther, that military service here is optional, and that wars—except brushes with a few Indians—we are not likely to have. Peace, opportunity, land, freedom, employment, health, independence, ownership of lands, and home, prosperity and welcome await them. They know it, they are coming, and will continue to come.

ANOTHER REFORM.

A telegram from Washington says, a Chicago politician who made application to the President for an appointment as Governor of a Territory has discovered that such appointments will hereafter be given only to residents of the respective Territories. This is an excellent rule for general application, though exceptional cases may justify departures from it. The carpet-bag business has been overdone in the Territories as well as elsewhere. It is unjust to those men who have taken the risks and undergone the hardships of making the early settlements, that they should be crowded out to make room for others who have remained in Eastern cities until they could manage to get a commission for an honorable and profitable office. The position of Territorial Governor is not only honorable in itself, but it is very desirable as a stepping stone to Congress and the Federal Senate in case the Territory should be admitted into the Union, and yet it has ordinarily been regarded as a reward to be given for partisan services rendered in the old States. Henceforth, especially if the new rule should be firmly established, the Territories will have additional attractions for aspiring politicians. Residence there will give them much better chances for promotion than heretofore. Reputation at home will be of much more value than it has been, and the fear of defeat by the wire-working of strangers at Washington will disappear. This rule implies that the two highest offices of the Territories—those of the Governor and Delegate—and the three highest offices of new States—those of United States Senator and Representative in Congress—shall not be given to carpet-baggers. We congratulate the people of the Territories on the change.

ON THE Delaware river, during the last year, iron ships of a tonnage amounting to 41,500 tons have been constructed, or are in process of construction. Richardson's Bay, with its great natural advantages, making it the best dock in the United States, has as yet been entirely overlooked, but we hope ere long to witness its now silent shores lined with busy ship-yards, and its wharves crowded with laborers unloading and loading vessels from and for foreign lands. With the railroad facilities that the needs of commerce will soon bring to our doors, this time cannot long be delayed. The lumber and other productions of our entire northern coast must here find an outlet, and here must the vessels be constructed that will bear them away. Our hill-sides and valleys will be covered with dwellings, and San Francisco will rejoice in the prosperity of her offspring.

The pecuniary resources of Harvard College having greatly suffered by the late fire in Boston, the President of the College has issued a circular to the graduates, asking them to lend a helping hand. Amongst those who responded from Philadelphia was the venerable Horace Binney, who forwarded a draft for \$1,000, in a letter signed Horace Binney, a graduate of the class of 1797. He is certainly the oldest living graduate of Harvard, and we think that no other college can boast of one so old.

The Cultivation of the Castor Bean.

Experience in Los Angeles County.

The following is the text of a communication addressed to the Los Angeles News, by George H. Rock, of El Monte, who has made a specialty of the cultivation of the castor bean, and we call the attention of our farmers to it.

My farm is on dry land; soil, a light-colored sandy loam. A good crop on such land is about six hundred pounds to the acre; on damp land, one thousand pounds and upward; on dry land, irrigated and properly cultivated, the same. Dry land, over-irrigated and not suitably cultivated, yields no more than dry land without irrigation. Further, as excessive irrigation causes a heavy growth of stalk instead of beans, it may not produce as much as dry land, seasonably and suitably cultivated.

My first crop in 1868—a dry and grasshopper year, on new land, was 400 pounds to the acre; second crop—a volunteer—a dry and grasshopper year, 600 pounds per acre; third crop in 1871—volunteer—although the advantage of an early start was lost by ploughing under the first growth, yielded 400 pounds to the acre. The planted crop, 135 acres, was lost, from causes which destroyed the crop elsewhere. Four hundred pounds to the acre pays expenses. As the crop was worked by myself, sold in advance directly to the consumer, and paid for in cash on delivery at the depot in Los Angeles, it resulted better than any other castor crop. Four tons of hay to the acre, delivered in Los Angeles, fifteen miles distant, did not pay near so well.

In my experience, the comparative results from the two crops may be stated thus: The bigger the hay crop, the greater the loss; the bigger the castor bean crop, the greater the gain.

Raising bulky crops of small value, to haul to a remote and limited market, never pays. If properly managed, the castor bean is more certain than most crops, gives small chance for loss, and a good margin for profit; is easily worked, and readily sold for cash. It is an exceedingly good crop for farmers who have small boys, ten years old and upward, for they make good pickers—and picking is the heaviest and only labor expense that the producer should be subject to.

Raising castor beans is fascinating—on paper, and when undertaken on a large scale by the inexperienced, with extravagant ideas as to profit, disappointment will very naturally follow. But parties wishing to enter upon this industry should begin moderately, and calculate to remain in, for experience will bring economy and ease in management. Besides, the volunteer is nearly a month earlier, and is sure. Many object to castor beans, because they are so difficult to eradicate. But I have been able effectually to banish them with a barley crop.

THE CROP OF 1872.

The planted crop of 1872 has been a failure throughout the State. There were three causes for this: First: The planting (deep enough for ordinary sections) was too shallow. Second: Intense cold prevented germination. Third: The heavy winds of April, the month in which it should germinate on uplands, blowing at an angle of about 30° to the earth, forced the moisture below the seed, leaving it high and dry. Success against such obstacles, could not be expected from any spring crop sown upon dry land. This loss could measurably have been prevented. Had the planting been deferred until about the 10th of April, the seed tightly soaked and put in well below the moisture—say 5 or 6 inches below the surface—a fair crop—enough to have put several thousand dollars more into the pockets of the producers of Los Angeles county than the volunteer crop yielded—would have been the result. As intensely cold seasons however, are unusual, except in very wet winters, these may not be so severe in April as the last, for the next ten years.

PREPARING THE GROUND.

It should be planted early and deep, the earlier and the deeper the better. If the plough leaves the land rough, fill the vacancies with the harrow or drag; otherwise, too much heat and air, being admitted it will dry out. Check out the rows six feet apart, leave avenues nine, or if it be damp land, ten feet wide for wagons to pass through while gathering. When twenty-five acres or less are planted, make four rows. Twenty-five to seventy-five acres, six; and on a larger area eight rows. The acres planted should always be, according to the number of pickers which can be kept constantly picking. Here is often a great and unnecessary loss, for, if the crop be sufficient to employ pickers for only four days; and it becomes necessary to make work for them for four more days, until the next pick, picking will certainly cost two cents when it should be only about one cent per pound. About eighty acres on damp and one hundred acres in upland will keep eight pickers and two teams constantly at work.

PREPARING THE SEED.

Soak for a few hours until the shell is well swollen. This is known by opening the bean; when sufficiently soaked, the embryo leaf will be visible inside. Plant as soon as the ground underneath is warm and danger from heavy frost is past; say during the

last of March or beginning of April; three seeds to the hill, four or five inches deep on upland, so that the beans will be sure to be in moisture during the germinating period. Deep planting is not so necessary in damp land. But planting soaked beans, shallow, on dry land, is labor lost. Not over three pounds of seed are required to the acre. Two teams, one to strike furrows, one to cover, and one dragger, will plant ten acres a day. The rows, especially on each side of the wagon spaces, should be perfectly straight. When two or three inches high, pull out all but the strongest plant, being careful not to disturb it. One hand should trim eight to ten acres a day.

CULTIVATION.

Now is the time to cultivate, which may be done in the same manner as corn. A turning plough may do in the northern parts of the State, or on any damp land. Here, using the turning plough, after the warm weather has set in, drives out the upland, consequently underground stirring implements are required, such as the bull tongue ploughs. Harrow narrow enough between rows, or cultivate with diamond points. The Texas sweep is recommended as a most desirable implement for accomplishing much work, destroying weeds, pulverizing and leaving the ground smooth. I have used a drawing knife three feet long, attached to the cultivator frame underneath. Three men with hoes cannot do as much or as good work as this. Would prefer the sweep as it does not clog. A good crop is not obtainable except by early cultivation and keeping down the weeds.

VOLUNTEER CROPS.

Plough early and deep. Keep down weeds with harrow. Before the beans begin to appear, which will be early in March, strike out the rows and cross check. Hills should be six feet apart in the rows, and rows the same distance, except wagon rows which should be eight to ten feet wide, as before represented and according as the nature of the land and the width of the wagon. Weeding is not necessary, but if any hills fail, drop in seed with a spade. One man with a spade will plant five acres a day.

IRRIGATING.

Should be done when the spikes begin to form and cultivation should follow. Some say that between the first and second pick is the best time, but as this is in the picking season, there can be no time to cultivate. I prefer the farmers' rule. Beside late irrigation retards the ripening of the subsequent picks—a great evil.

PICKING AND PICKING.

Ten to fifteen year-old boys are good, children are also useful if one can rely on their not getting sick. I find steady white labor the best, and engage the same by the month for as long as they may be wanted to pick. If the season be good it will be over by the 1st of October, but cold and foggy weather may prolong it to the 15th. A small sized, butcher knife is best adapted for picking. In the last of July or beginning of August the spikes show that there are fit to pick by the bolts, beginning to open and by changing from blue to green. The former is the safer sign and shows that the bean is ripe and filled. Picking the bean before it is filled out is unprofitable. Make wagon tracks by driving through the broad spaces before beginning to pick. Two pickers and one team is enough for twenty-five acres. Six pickers, two teams, and a man at the popping ground, for fifty to seventy-five acres. The spikes are tossed into the wagon. If the supply of teams be short, baskets will occupy the pickers while the team is discharging. Tin pans are convenient when spikes get short. If beans, when ready, be not quickly removed, they will be lost.

The first three picks are, about eight days apart. The intervals are more uncertain after this. The chief profit is in the long spikes of the first three picks. Some say that the profit ceases after the third pick. But my experience is, that it will pay to pick as long as spikes form, which is until frost kills the plants.

Stalks should be cut as soon as possible after the pickings are over, when dry they are tough. A heavy plantation hoe is a good cutter, one hand should cut at least four acres a day.

THE POPPING GROUND.

Should be at the centre of the end of the field. Smooth off a piece of ground, and harden it like a brickyard. Its area should be at least one acre large each fifty planted. Spread the spikes over it about two inches deep leaving a popping margin of about twenty feet, turn daily. The beans pop out by the heat of the sun.

CLEANING.

May be done by the pickers during the intervals of the picks. A No. 3 or 4 fanning mill, zinc screen with holes for the beans to go through, a handbarrow and scoop-shovel are necessary. Put down a platform about fifteen feet long, of the width of the mill, and fasten the latter on it; also put a platform at the side of the mill, to feed from. Put No. 3 screens at the top, next below the zinc, fastened on to No. 1; then No. 4. As soon as the beans are popped, and not before, remove the husks with a hay rake; follow with a fine iron rake, and finish by passing a broom over the surface of the beans. By observing the above particulars, only one fanning is necessary. Beans should be fanned and sacked as soon as possible. Exposure to the sun causes great loss in weight.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The castor bean of commerce is an annual, but becomes perennial in districts where there are no frosts. It is not attacked by the grasshopper after it has attained the second leaf. A single person will take care of from ten to fifteen acres, three neighbors uniting can as easily manage one hundred acres, and save time and expense by using the same popping ground and fan mill, and nearly double profits. The crop of 1872 was delivered in Los Angeles for shipment to San Francisco at \$70 per ton. Next year's crops will undoubtedly command a similar price.

A LUXURY if you like.—Sandy.—I say Jock, mon, did ye ever get yer hair broosed by machinery? Jock.—Naw! What like is't? Sandy.—Eh, mon, it's awfu' nice. It's near as good as scratchin' yer head,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLEASURE PARTIES.—The surroundings of Sausalito offer great inducements for pleasure parties. The fish in Richardson's Bay is now unusually abundant, large quantities of rock-cod, herring, smelt, etc., being the constant reward of him who goes a-fishing. Back in the hills there are some delightful trout brooks which give good return to the piscatorial sportsman. Boating likewise is a great means of enjoying a day pleasantly. The water of the bay in this locality is almost always at peace, the weather is uniformly good, and the scenery along the extension of Sausalito up to and around the head of the bay is beautiful. This means of pleasure is not near so well appreciated as it should be. Although there are boating parties daily, yet the inducements are so many that if the amount of rational enjoyment obtainable were only known, the bay would be studded with light crafts. The drives now leading out of Sausalito, are in very fine condition. The nature of the stone out of which they are cut is such as has been rendered, after the travel of the past season, as good as any well-macadamized roadway. They extend in this condition for great distances, passing through places where the scenery is of the highest beauty. Hunting, however, is par excellence, the sport which can be enjoyed to a fullness in Sausalito and the adjoining country. Deer, bears and an endless variety of game abounds in the foot-hills and mountains. The three hotels and two restaurants of Sausalito, together with those of Old Sausalito, are kept constantly supplied from the bags of returning hunters. Along in the region of Mount Tamalpais, deer abound and are constantly being brought in.

THE WEATHER.—While San Francisco and Oakland have for the last two weeks been enduring alternate seasons of fog, cold, rain and little sunshine, our town has been enjoying a season of magnificent weather. On Thursday we were forcibly reminded of an Italian Spring day. The sky was clear and beaming, the temperature was the perfection of mildness, being bracing, cool, and blood-invigorating. Our spirit seemed to rise with the day, filling us with a feeling of perfect contentment and healthful ease, induced by the balminess of the day. At every step we felt as if we were treading on air. The hills were covered with thick verdure, the trees had the appearance of full green vigor—and this in the depth of Winter! The breeze rising from the bay was exhilarating and soft. The rippling of the light swell of the water through the pebbles and fine sand on the beach, together with the twittering of the birds on the trees, lent a sufficient music to the scene. It was, in short, a glorious day, and from the bottom of our heart we pitied those toilers in the fog-ridden, windy, bleak, disagreeable metropolis, who, with such an Eden so close at hand, were unknowing of its beauties and pure pleasures.

SAUSALITO WATER SUPPLY.—Sausalito is noted for the number of its springs. The country is kept green nearly the whole year through the reason of the constant supply of water from them. Many of the private residences have springs, or the grounds which are utilized for domestic and other purposes. However for some parts, especially these portions located near the steamer landing, have not had as full a supply of water as was desirable. This need will be shortly met. A line of dissection was run by Col. Buckley from the large reservoir in Santa Rosa Cañon to the head of the steamboat wharf along which a ditch has been dug and in which cast iron pipes will be laid to convey water to the lower part of the town. The pipe will be tapped in different portions in order to furnish private residences with an ample supply of pure spring water. The work is being pushed forward rapidly, the pipes are already on the ground and everything will be completed inside of ten days.

ANOTHER PARTY.—Three or four gentlemen, who, though not unknown to fame, yet whose names in charity we will suppress, came over to Sausalito during the week from San Francisco, well armed to deal death and destruction to the ducks. They arrived in boats far in the wee sma's hours, and after disembarking for refreshments they started down the bend of the Bay. They were successful in discovering a large number of ducks, but owing to the darkness they were unable to do any shooting, for, although they heard the fluttering and cries of the birds, they could not, alas, get at them, and were forced to return with empty bags. One gentleman, more daring than the rest, ventured a little too far out into a marsh and came very near being drowned.

A NEW CHURCH.—A service of the Catholic Church was held here on Sunday last. The attendance was large. After the service was concluded the matter of erecting a proper building for holding service more regularly, which was mooted some time past was discussed. It was finally determined to take active measures, and for that purpose subscriptions were solicited for the work. Quite a sum was obtained on that day and up to the time of going to press over three hundred dollars has been subscribed with the promises of much more. The congregation of the proposed new church numbers about fifty members.

HUNTING PARTY.—A hunting party composed of

Messrs. Ehlers, Schneider, Constantine Victor, and others was out on an expedition this week. They had a splendid time, bringing in half a dozen fat deer with a large quantity of small game. They report the back country overflowing with game, and state that they could have brought in a cart-load if they had wished to do so.

THE OYSTER BEDS.—The oyster beds are reported to be in fine shape. The bivalves are now in excellent condition, being large, fat and appetizing. Parties are constantly being made up in town and in San Francisco, whose object is to visit the beds to have a good day's time.

APPEARANCE OF THE STOCK.—A large amount of stock is running on the hills back of the town. From their sleek sides and general good appearance we should judge that the grass was well up, and highly nutritious and succulent.

RAILROAD IRON.—Eleven hundred tons of railroad iron, lately discharged from the *Lapwing*, are now lying at the foot of Pine street. It is sufficient for twenty miles of laid track.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—It is reported that ice, half an inch thick, was formed at Berkeley on Wednesday night.

—On Wednesday night, persons who were out late witnessed a remarkable flight of meteors.

—Next week the various Odd Fellows' Lodges will elect their officers for the ensuing six months.

—On Saturday next the teachers and janitors in the public schools will be paid their salaries.

—Judge Myrick, of the Probate Court, has recovered from his recent illness, and held Court yesterday.

—The University buildings, at Berkeley, will, it is thought, be ready for occupation by September next.

—Edward J. Ryan, who is charged with shooting and wounding policeman William P. Brown, has been released on bail.

—It was nipping cold yesterday morning, which accounts for the "nips" taken by those who were early abroad.

—Harry McCausland, who is under indictment for the killing of Mullendore, is still confined in jail, being unable to obtain bail.

—The Fire Department of Oakland will, on the 13th proximo, elect a Chief Engineer; also, First and Second Assistant Engineers.

—The Knights of Pythias have leased for fifteen years a portion of the second story of the building now being erected on the corner of Market and Fifth streets.

—The wooden pavement on Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, is making first-rate kindling wood for many poor families residing thereabouts.

—Sealed proposals for the erection of a lighthouse on the southerly end of Mare Island will be received by Major J. Michler, of the U. S. A., until the 15th prox.

—The pound-keeper is making it lively for the owners of poodles and black-and-tan terriers. It is astonishing how the owners can swear when they discover their pets in limbo.

—Since muscle and ability to lick pupils has become a requirement of San Francisco school-teachers, we expect to hear of all the old prize-fighters applying for teachers' positions.

—A proposition to erect a building for the College of Letters, and residences for the Professor of the State University, at Berkeley, is under consideration by the Board of Regents.

—Thirteen car loads of Folsom cobbles have been received by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and will be used in paving around the depots, etc.

—The Chinese fish and vegetable peddlers in Oakland are ruining the business of the legitimate traders, who hire clerks and pay rent, by underselling them. The dealers want the Council to tax the peddlers out of existence.

—Those wharfingers who were suspended, but not removed, declare they intend to demand salary for the time they are forced to be idle. And don't they wish they may get it?

—An astute Police Court Attorney proposes to raise the question of jurisdiction over cases of drunks. He holds that persons arrested for being "half-seas-over" should be tried in the Admiralty Courts.

—Base Ball Clubs are preparing for active operations during the Spring and Summer months. We are pleased to note the fact that some of the Clubs have decided to elect a Surgeon, to be present at their matches, for the purpose of attending to the wounded.

—Lizzie Blake changed her quarters from the County Jail yesterday to the calaboose. She had just served out a term of imprisonment in the former and enjoyed a liberty of two hours, when she was taken in for being blind drunk again.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—Brigham Young is going south for his health.

—All the gamblers in Salt Lake City have been arrested and fined \$100 each.

—There are sixteen candidates for the office of the City Marshal, at Vallejo. The election takes place on Monday next.

—Testimony is being taken in all parts of Utah in the contest of Maxwell vs. Cannon for the seat as Delegate to Congress.

—The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Los Angeles have been indicted by the Grand Jury for nuisance for permitting the overflow of Commercial-street sewer into Wilmington street.

—The recent severe gales have thoroughly tested the strength and durability of the Wilmington breakwater. In the last storm, one of the most violent known in the memory of the oldest settler, the structure was not in the least damaged. The success of the project seems to be assured.

—Says a Salt Lake despatch of December 12th: Major Powell, the explorer, arrived from Arizona and reports that an expedition has been organized, of great interest and scientific value, in regard to the mythology of the Ute Indians. Many relics of extinct races and civilization have been discovered.

—Accounts of the most favorable nature pour in from the mining districts. There is no snow and everybody is working hard. Rich carbonates have been struck in the Emma, but they fear another cave, owing to bad timbering. Such activity and promise in the mining interest has never been known before in Utah.

—The Joint Executive Committee of the Stockton and Visalia R. R. met to-day, and appointed A. W. Roydon and J. A. Wells to canvass the counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno and Tulare for subscriptions to the road, each county to be represented in the Board of Directors in proportion to the amount of stock subscribed.

—A meeting of merchants and consignees of freight at Los Angeles by the disabled steamer *Oriaba* was convened at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the object of organizing to legally contest the right of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for salvage of fifteen per cent., claimed on the *Oriaba's* cargo, for general average, adjustable in San Francisco. It was resolved that the policy of the consignees of the "Arizona" at San Francisco will be adopted in this case, to tender bonds for salvage, subject to the decision of the Courts. A Committee was appointed to consult proper counsel in the matter, the expenses to be borne *pro rata*.

A Visitor's Idea of Our Town.

EDITOR HERALD: Last Sunday was truly a balmy day at Sausalito. I had read, by accident, your little paper, and found quite a fund of information contained. Sausalito! Sausalito! I said to myself, where is that? On inquiry I found that a thirty-minute trip on the steamer *Princess* from Meigs' wharf, would bring me there; and on further investigation I found in the *Alta* the time-table. Having leisure, I made up my mind to take the ten o'clock trip and visit the place. Well was I rewarded. After a short but delightful trip in the bay I landed in your village. I was fortunate in scraping up a travelling acquaintance who, seeing I was a stranger, was kind enough to give me information regarding this delightful suburb of San Francisco. Among the items gleaned from him was that on that day—a Catholic priest—Father Birmingham, the head of the Orphan Asylum at San Rafael, was to inaugurate the church by saying mass, etc., on the premises of a Mr. Tierney. I sauntered around and finally got to the point in question. I there found the Reverend Father saying mass and sermonizing about forty adults, and about twenty-five children. He was precise in his remarks and quite pointed; so much so that twenty-one dollars was collected on the spot, and about three hundred and fifty dollars subscribed toward the building of a church. I had the pleasure of an introduction to the Reverend Father, and found him a true Californian and a learned gentleman. Presbyterians though I be, I am always ready to give credit to good men, of whatever denomination they may be, when I am satisfied, as I am in this case, that abnegation of self and desire to do good predominates in the representative of any religious sect.

I am told General Cobb, who is an Episcopalian, is largely interested in Sausalito; but I understand that he, on this occasion, tendered hospitality to the Reverend Father, and he was pointed out to me as being present, thus encouraging that which is at least conducive to good morals, and reverence to the Almighty.

I was pleased with my visit, shall go again, and do believe me when I say, God prosper Sausalito in its endeavors to take rank amongst the cities of California, for it is a most delightful and beautiful spot.

Yours, STRANGER,
Grand Hotel, San Francisco

EARTH-CLOSET MANURES.—Beside the superior cleanliness of earth-closets and their contribution to health and comfort, their introduction into general use will have two important advantages, viz.: The waste of room will be materially reduced, and a fertilizer will be provided for our vegetable gardens, now being exhausted by ever-cropping and never restoring. Stable litter does not ripen into available manure, as in the climate of the Atlantic States. But the contents of the earth-closet supply a deodorized poultrette, ready for gardener's use and convenient of application. The earth-closet is now in so extensive use in Eastern cities, that controversy has arisen regarding the comparative value of poultrette and other fertilizers. From this disputation it is evident that everything depends on the kind of earth used in the closet. It appears that almost any earth suffices for deodorizing. But some retain the elements of fertility better than others. There are earths which quickly resolve all animal matter into its original elements and distribute them in purity in the atmosphere. Others retain them until the roots of plants take them up and convert them to new uses. It is shown that the difference in value between poultrette closet clays is often as 3 to 1, according to the kind of clay used. Hence, at the outset, our gardeners are warned to be vigilant. Experiments will soon prove what clays are most retentive, and it will be the duty of closet manufacturers, who supply the earth and change the boxes at stated periods, to study this matter, so as to give the highest value to the fertilizing poultrette. This is especially important in country places, where the enrichment of the land is a prime consideration.

ROOT GRAFTING.—Arborists are beginning to find that grafting in the ordinary way, is a process of generation that exhausts the vital power of the tree, and is the parent of many blighting diseases. They suggest, as a remedy, root grafting; that is grafting a slip of the root of a desirable fruit tree, upon the roots of a tree already established, which is not of a kind that gives satisfaction.

It is not worth while to reproduce the various plans of such grafting, for the remedy does not appear to strike at the root of the difficulty. Nature abhors in-breeding. The inter-marriage of near kindred is forbidden in every religion now existing and in all those of antiquity. The same interdiction is practically enforced in all agriculture on the face of the earth. Nature does not generate trees with reference to fruit to please man's taste, nor are seeds to be robbed of the generative productions. When men undertake to subvert the law of constant variation, as a necessity of healthy life. Nature rebels against the enforcement, by giving over the enfeebled tree to disease and to parasitic enemies for the extinction of its race.

In California, excessive generation shortens the life of fruit trees. It is an overdrain on the powers of life, which added to periodic impoverishment of over dry seasons, weakens its power of resistance to the effects of man's unnatural interference into the sanitary law of variations.

We are in a climate new to our experience, and reassuring minds will give heed to the premonitions that are thus plainly revealed.

TEACHER.—What part of speech is the word egg? Boy (hesitating).—Noun, sir. Teacher.—What is its gender? Boy (perplexed).—Can't tell, sir. Teacher.—Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter? Boy (looking sharp).—Can't say, sir, till it's hatched. Teacher.—Well then, my lad, call it what you like the case? Boy (quickly).—Oh, yes, it's the shell, sir.

WHAT proof have we that there was sewing in the time of David? Because he was hemmed in on every side.

SMITH D. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phoenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately" next door above the old stand, where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having aided largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.—The old Sausalito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 47 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES			
From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.			
To San Francisco.....	Miles.	To Tennessee Valley.....	Miles.
" Reed-Ranch.....	5	" the Lighthouse.....	3 1/2
" San Rafael.....	12 1/2	" Olema.....	30
" Bolinas.....	23	" Petaluma.....	31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company has been called for to be held on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1873, at the office of the Company, No. 319 California street, in the City and County of San Francisco, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Election to commence at 11 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.
Dated this 11th day of December, 1872.
By order, DAVID W. WALKER,
del4-td Secretary

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BO linas and Woodville, at 9 o'clock for Sausalito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Connecting with 8:30 o'clock Boat. Returning, leaves Sausalito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS. Accommodations for Pleasure Parties, Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.
NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.
au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor

Business Lots on Favorable Terms

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley, varying in size from 25 to 80 feet frontage.
Apply to H. A. COBB,
4t President, S. L. & F. Co.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rely's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, au3 President, S. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.
W. H. J. BROOKS,
je15-td 621 Clay street, San Francisco

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.
FARM OWNERS wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory property with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expense until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WHITMAN, 318 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

THE proprietor of the *Public Ticker* of Philadelphia, a very distant relation of the Rothschild's, is a very shrewd, discreet, liberal, fortunate and loveable man. Every week with characteristic liberality he takes all of the editors, clerks, compositors, proof-readers, pressmen, devils, office-boys and news-boys, on an excursion through the streets of that city, visiting and inspecting the various larger beer saloons, and oyster houses that abound thereabout. On these weekly excursions the amount he expends for larger and pretzels for his thousands of employees would bankrupt a poorer man. But his benevolence does not stop there, every year he presents each of the wives of his married men with a life insurance policy for \$10,000, thus leaving them well provided for when their husbands leave his employ to pay their final visit to the beautiful cemetery lot, that he has thoughtfully provided. The *Ticker* men are envied by all the balance of their townsmen, and the height of ambition of a Philadelphian is reached when he can be enrolled amongst them.

POLITICIANS whose business calls them to Washington, and Senators and Congressmen, whose duty it is to be there, feel rather qualmish regarding the prevalence of the small-pox in that city. There would seem to be a prospect of a short session, if we would judge by the following from the *Washington Chronicle* of November 27th: "The small-pox is not on the increase—There need be no fear of the disease spreading," and such like expressions are heard all around. Still the new small-pox hospital recently built has been found to be inadequate for the number of patients sent there, and now a new one of the same dimensions is being constructed. It is located but a short distance north of the Washington Asylum, and almost adjoining the present hospital building.

In San Francisco, hay is now selling at from \$16 to \$22 per ton, and straw \$9 to \$10. The cost per month for a horse at livery is from \$25 to \$30. The *Baltimore American* states that the price of straw and hay, in that city, is respectively \$30 and \$42 per ton, while the price charged for horse keeping is the same as in San Francisco. Either the stable keepers of Baltimore are satisfied with very small profits or those of San Francisco are realizing very large ones, though the cost of transportation and the commissioners of middlemen leave but little profit to the farmer who grows the hay.

MANY of our readers have great trouble to get soft water for clothes washing. To soften water let them half fill a tub or barrel with wood ashes and then fill it up with water; by this means they may be obtained whenever it is wanted. A gallon of this ley, put into a large kettle of hard water, will make it as soft as rain water.

How She Got Pay For Her Cow.

SOME years ago, a widow living on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, owned a young cow of which she was particularly proud. As the woman was not possessed of much of this world's goods, the cow was an important source of income to her, as she made butter for sale, and also sold some milk in the neighborhood. One day the express train came thundering along, and struck and killed the widow's cow as it stood ruminating on the track. The widow applied to the station agent for pay for the animal, and was told to send a bill to the general office of the road. She did so, but received no reply, and concluding that the road did not intend to make good her loss, swore vengeance. Little attention was paid to her threats until about a week after, when the morning passenger train, bound west, came along. The station house of Flora is situated at the top of a gentle slope, about half a mile in length. The sun was just rising, and the engineer noticed, what he supposed to be frost glistening on the rails. The speed at which the train was approaching carried it about half way up the rise, but the driving wheels of the locomotive sprung round on the rails without pulling an ounce. The train came to a dead stop, and then began to slide backward. The engineer whistled down breaks and got off to inspect the rails. He found, that they were covered with soft soap, and as he had some previous experience, knew exactly what to do. He backed down the track about half a mile, and putting on a full head of steam, charged at the rise with full speed. When he found the speed slackening he opened his sand valves and allowed the sand in the boxes to glide on the rails in front of the driving wheels. This, to some extent, counteracted the effect of the soap, and the train got nearly fifty yards further. It finally stopped again, and the engineer again backed out and again charged the slope. The process was repeated several times, and would have finally been successful had not the sand given out. No sand could be procured anywhere, and finally the whole force of train men went to remove the soap. This they succeeded in doing after a half hour's hard work, and nearly an hour behind time the train reached the station. A few days after a similar difficulty was experienced. But when the company appreciated the situation and paid the widow for her cow, the rails were allowed to remain unsoaped.

SAM RICE'S EXPLANATION.—Sam Rice, of Alabama, is well known as a ready and witty man, though somewhat erratic. Here is the last good story told upon him, and it is very characteristic. About the commencement of the war he made a speech in North Alabama in which he said that the Southern soldiers could whip the Yankees with pop-guns. Since the war he changed to make another speech at the same place. A big double-jointed fellow was present, who heard and remembered the former speech, and being in no very amiable frame of mind, concluded to go for Sam. Rolling up his sleeves and popping his fist in the palm of his hands he propounded the fearful question: "Sam Rice, didn't you make a speech here in 1861?" "I did," said Sam. "And didn't you say that we could whip the Yankees with pop-guns?" "Certainly I did, but the d-d rascals wouldn't fight us that way!"

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

SAGACITY OF A SPANIEL.—We find the following anecdote in an Australian exchange: A dog of the spaniel species was gambling on the bank of one of our colonial creeks, when a flock of cockatoos flew down to the water to quench their thirst. Master Ponto immediately rushed at the group, thinking no doubt to catch one for his dinner, but his design did not succeed, for, instead of Ponto being the catcher, he became the caught. It was in this manner, while most of the flock flew away, uttering screams of dismay, one old bird flew on to Ponto's head, and fixing his talons firmly in the dog's scalp, commenced scratching his nose with great vigor by the assistance of its fork-like beak. Ponto shook his head, yelped, rolled on the bank, and attempted to brush his unwelcome companion off with his paws but all to no purpose. At last a new idea seemed to strike him, and with a sharp bark he suddenly sprang head first into the creek, remaining beneath the water for some time. When the dog reappeared upon the surface of the water "pretty cocky" was no longer perched upon his cranium, but almost immediately afterward also appeared upon the surface. Before the bird could recover from the effects of its cold bath, Ponto seized him by the head, and again dived; this the dog created several times, until at last his enemy was defunct. Master Doggy now came to shore, and after performing a sort of waltz round his fallen adversary, laid down to devour him at his leisure.

IRISH BOGS.—They have been celebrated for ages as simply immense basins of liquid mud of no value and the land they occupy has always been considered as lost, till within a few years.

Out of bog mud there are manufactured splendid candles quite equal to wax. In fact they are formed of a material held in solution in the mass of matter, which is a resin that is believed to be the product of trees or vegetable products of a vastly remote epoch in the world's history.

Bogwood is simply trunks of ancient trees that have been saturating in bogs for undefined periods till they are charged with various elements that not only give them a very hard texture, but an exceedingly black color susceptible of a beautiful polish. Ornaments for ladies, hubs for wheels, and various articles for the toilette are formed from the ancient productions of primitive forests.

The lady members of the First Baptist Church in this city have agreed that they will dispense with all finery on Sunday—wearing no jewels but consistency, and hereafter appear at church in plain calico dresses. This is certainly a very sensible move, and the ladies of the First Baptist Church deserve great credit for being the first in our city to lead off in this much-needed reform. This is a matter which has attracted considerable attention of late, and in many cities prominent ladies are taking the same sensible view of the question of dress as that held by the Nashville ladies referred to, who, in carrying into effect this good resolution, will receive the hearty support and endorsement of all whose good opinion is worth anything. *Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

MADAME LOYSON, recently interviewed by a *World* reporter, declared her belief that the marriage of her husband would produce a revolution in the Catholic Church. "Not a day passes," she said, "but the pope receives letters and personal visits from priests who declare themselves anxious and ready to follow his example. One was here to-day, with a woman whom he had loved for years, but had not dared to marry. It is his intention now to do so." The same state of things is reported from other localities, though it is not probable that any general movement of the kind will ever reach the proportions of a revolution.

Just as a passenger train on the Detroit and Milwaukee road was clear of Detroit, and running at the rate of twelve miles an hour, an old man suddenly leaped from his seat and rushed to the platform, and bounded off, turning about forty somersaults before he brought up against the fence. In a short time he appeared at the depot, looking all around, and then exclaimed: "What an old fool! I thought I had left my umbrella here, and jumped off the cars to get it; and now, hang me, if I don't remember chucking it under the seat." *Detroit Free Press.*

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ is quoted as authority for the startling calculation that in less than nineteen centuries from the present date, Lake Erie will be quite empty of water. In view of this prediction, it is reported that the hackmen and guides at Niagara Falls have resolved upon still further increase of their charges, in order that they may lay by something from their earnings before their business is brought to an end.

LISBON, in 1775, contained a population equal to three-quarters that of Boston at present. Of these, thirty thousand were killed by the great earthquake of that year. Five thousand persons were destroyed in an instant by the sinking of a quay where they had taken refuge. More than half the city was leveled. Fire ensued, raging for several weeks, and destroying most that remained of the city.

A RADICAL politician at Whitewater (Wis.), wrote two letters after election. One was to his son containing the single word "Hurrah!" the other full of consolation to a weeping friend who had just lost his wife. In his excitement he got them mixed in directing, and the result can be imagined.

If the *Columbus Journal* does not find that it has opened a bloody chasm for itself by this bit of sarcasm, we shall be mistaken: "In Philadelphia they hang any editor who says anything witty. They haven't hung an editor in Philadelphia for a thousand years."

A PAIR of loot herons made headquarters at Highland lake, East Andover, N. H., for half a century; and the other day a stranger shot one of them, which so enraged the citizens of the neighborhood that the man was in danger of being lynched.

No One Under Thirty Years.

WHEN cabriolets came into fashion under Louis the Fifteenth, bon ton required that every woman of quality should drive her vehicle herself. But the fairest hands were not the most skillful, and accidents were fearfully numerous. The King sent for M. d'Argenson, and begged him to take measures for the safety of passengers in the streets. "I will do so with all my heart," he answered. "But do you wish accidents to disappear completely?"

"Parbleu! To be sure I do." "Leave me to manage them." The next day an ordinance appeared, to the effect that no lady under thirty years could be permitted to drive a cabriolet. Two days afterward, not a single cabriolet conducted by a female driver was to be seen in the streets of Paris. Not one Parisienne had the courage to avow, by driving a cabriolet, that she was thirty years of age.

AGRICULTURAL.

SO-CALLED RINGBONE.—There is no cure for ringbone. The idea of removing what is termed ringbone is preposterous. No person who claims he can remove an adventitious growth of bone, without removing a part of the limb also upon which it may be situated, should in the least be tolerated. Either he is a foolish, ignorant individual, or a knave, (perhaps the most desirable position of the two.) No anatomist would, for a moment, entertain such an outrageously ridiculous idea, excepting as a knave for the purpose of niching the money from the purse of his credulous patron. Such a man is below the common average of honestly-minded citizens, and if not a fool, knows and will admit I speak only the truth, yet not quite all the truth upon this, to me, pestiferous subject. That enlargement of the bone may, by proper treatment, often be arrested and prevented from further growth is reasonably and usually true. As a rule, not only may further enlargement be prevented, but the consequent lameness may be, and generally is entirely removed. The applications are legion, no end to them, both in the real and proper remedies and the still greater number of never-failing quick remedies. After the inflammatory process is gotten rid of, use diligently for a week or so acetate of cantharides. Apply with a paint brush, after cutting off the hair. Or second, apply strong iodine ointment for about three to five days, being careful to keep the part well covered with hog's lard afterwards until the hair grows out good. Better than either, most efficacious of all, is the actual cautery (hot iron) in the hands of the proper person. I have yet to learn of the real failure in the proper application of the hot iron. True, some are much longer than others in getting over the effects of firing; but generally, if properly cared for, the process is sure. The care required is not very serious or much trouble; it simply requires common sense, systematically applied. *Cor. Western Farmer.*

THERE are a great many ways of using apples for food, and doubtless some novel ways yet to be discovered. An estimable lady of our acquaintance makes some very palatable dishes and desserts with fruit in this way. Apples of uniform size are selected, and simply wiped and cored. This last operation is quickly performed by punching them through the middle with an apple corer, thus removing the stem, seeds and tougher parts, and making an opening for the introduction of sugar in the cooking operation which follows. After dipping the apples in water, they are placed in any deep pan or baking dish, and sprinkled with sugar, about a teaspoonful to each apple, and a teacup full of water turned on around them. They are then baked with a slow, steady fire till soft, when they should be removed from the baking pans for cooling and the table. When served with cream, this is a dish fit for the gods. Every part of the apple can be eaten, the sugar having neutralized the acidities in the fruit and the cooking making tender the skin. It is a capital substitute for strawberries. There is another way of treating sweet apples. Stew them in a porcelain kettle, with just enough molasses and water to prevent their burning, till cooked through, and then transfer them to the oven, with all the liquid residuum, to dry and brown. This gives a baked apple, half jelly, delicious in flavor and moisture, that any one can love. Sweet pickles by some considered superior to the old-fashioned apple sauce, are made by partly baking sweet apples and then saturating them in a pickle of vinegar, sugar and spices. This is easier to make than apple sauce which must be smothered in boiled cider, and is full as healthful as the uprise cucumber.

HOW MUCH LAND FOR A COW ONE YEAR? We asked two experienced Wisconsin dairymen: How many cows will a good dairy farm of 160 acres support in average seasons, keeping besides only the herds needed, and, perhaps, a few hogs to use up whey, etc.? One, who has been many years in the business, (as this was in private conversation we do not mention names,) said that on his farm of that size, on which were twenty acres thickly covered with timber, and worthless for pasture, he could keep forty. The other's estimate was forty also for the 160 acres. Of course both included the use of such land as was necessary for the usual orchard, garden, etc., but not for the production of anything for sale except the products of the cow in milk, or the cheese, or butter made from the milk. Both of the dairymen to whom we refer believe heartily in the value of sowed corn, believing it a cheaper feed than hay. One says that he would want one and a half acres of pasture for each cow; to last until after haying. After that time he pastures the meadows, and feeds green corn fodder, etc., with the usual pasturage. The other would have two and a half acres of pasture for each cow for the whole season, also feeding corn fodder in the fall. He so plants this that while it produces a large amount of stalks and leaves, it also matures a considerable quantity of corn. On this he relies largely for the winter feed. *Farmer.*

A NATIONAL convention of swine breeders was held at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, when the following standard as to what constitutes the most perfect hog was adopted: It must have a small short head; heavy jaw; short, thick neck; ear small, thin and tolerably erect, but not objectionable if slightly drooping forward; bottom straight from neck to flank and well down to knees in bristlet; of good length from head to tail; on the back broad; ribs rather barrel shaped, and must be slightly curved in the back from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail; the tail small; the ham long from the hock to letting off at the loin, and broad and full shoulders; not too large, but enough so to give symmetry to the animal; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short and small, and well set under and space between broad; good depth between bottom and top; good, quiet disposition; weight, not to exceed from three to four hundred pounds gross at twelve to eighteen months. Such a hog should measure as many feet from the top of the head to the root of the tail as he does around the body, and will measure as many inches around the leg, below the knees, as he does in feet around the body, and the depth of the body will be four-fifths of the height.

CULTIVATE RYE.—Rye is always a profitable crop to cultivate. We have seen fields of it growing finely where it was too dry to produce wheat or barley. Rye makes excellent hay: in fact, hay of No. 1 quality. In Santa Clara county many acres are annually grown for supplying straw to the Saratoga paper mills. The grain is much prized for meal to mix with cornmeal in making bread, and in cooking in various ways. We also see rye meal recommended for milk cows. A foreign paper says: "When rye is of good quality, it certainly constitutes an excellent food for all kinds of stock. Dairy cows fed daily on five pounds of rye meal and a sufficiency of cut straw have been found to yield very large quantities of milk. In Holland, which is famous for excellent butter, rye is a common food for milk cows; and indeed, generally throughout Northern and Central Europe there exists as great a prejudice in favor of rye as cattle food as there is a prejudice against it in this country." *Cal. Agriculturist.*

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From Meiggs' Wharf	From Saucelito.
10 A.M.	11 A.M.
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ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT LANDING. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Jy15-1f

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TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship. Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. Jy15-1f

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY Description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

Patent Epitaphs.

We have lost our little Hannah in a very painful manner, and we often asked, "How can her harsh sufferings be borne?" When her death was first reported her aunt got up with the grief she supported, for it made her feel forlorn.

She was such a little seraph, that her father, who is sheriff, Really doesn't seem to care if he never smiles in life again. She has gone, we hope, to Heaven, at the early age of seven, (Funeral starts off at eleven) where she'll never more have pain.

Willie had a purple monkey climbing on a yellow stick, And when he sucked the paint all off, it made him deathly sick; And in his latest hours he clasped that monkey in his hand, And bid good-bye to earth and went into a better land.

Oh! No more he'll shoot his sister with his little wooden gun; And he won't he'll twist the pussy's tail, and make her yowl for fun. The pussy's tail now stands out straight, the gun is laid aside; The monkey doesn't jump around since little Willie died.

The death-angel smote Alexander McGlue, And gave him a protracted repose; He wore a checked shirt and a Number Nine shoe, And he had a pink wart on his nose. No doubt he is happier dwelling in space, Over there on the ever-green shore; His friends are informed that his funeral takes place Precisely at quarter-past four.

Mrs. McFadden has gone from this life! She has left all its sorrows and cares; She caught the rheumatism in both of her legs While scrubbing the cellar and stairs. They put mustard plasters upon her in vain, They bathed her with whiskey and rum; But Thursday her spirit departed, and left Her body entirely numb.

Four doctors tackled Johnny Smith— They blistered and they bled him; With squills and anti-bilious pills And opium they fed him. They started him up with calomel, And tried to move his liver; But all in vain—his little soul Was wafted o'er the river.

—MAX ADLER.

Little Minnie May has left us, Leaving her twin sister here; And the loss that has bereft us, Has made our Laura still more dear.

TOO LATE.

Whist, sir! Would please to speak aisy And sit ye down there by the dore? She sleeps, sir, so light and so restless, She hears every step on the flore. What ails her? God knows. She's been weakly For months, and the heat drives her wild; The summer has wasted and worn her Till she's only the ghost of a child.

All I have? Yes, she is, and God help me! I'd three little darlings beside, As pure as ivory see, sir. But won't you droop like, and died. What was it that took them, ye'r asking? Why, poverty, sure, and no doubt! They perished for food and fresh air, sir, Like flowers dried up in a drouth.

It was dreadful to lose them! Ah, was it? It seemed like my heart-strings would break, But there's days when wid' want and wid' sorrow I'm thankful they're gone—for their sake! Their father? Well, sir, saints forgive me! It's a foul fongue that lowers its own! But what, wid' the strikes and the liquor, I'd better be strugglin' alone.

Do I want to kape wan? The darlint, The last and dearest of all! Shure ye're niver a father yourself, sir, Or ye wouldn't be asking at all! What is that? Milk and food for the baby, A docther and medicine free! You're hunting out all the sick children, An' poor tellin' mothers like me?

God bless you! an' thim that have sent you! A new life you're given me, so, Shure, sir, don't you look in the cradle At the colleen you've saved, fore you go? O, mother o' mercies! have pity! O, darlint, why couldn't you wait! Dead! dead! and help in the dureway! Too late! O, my baby! Too late!

EMPTY.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Your cosy crib is in the corner yet; I can sit and watch it, just as day is dead. You cannot press again, my vanished pet, Its pillow with your drowsy golden head.

You cannot reach plump arms to get my kiss, Or dart about with rosy, naked feet, Babbling soft syllables of that and this, A tiny night-gowned fairy, blithe and sweet.

Once and for all you have lain down to rest, Not to rise up because of birds or beams— Once and for all, with white flowers on your breast, To slumber coldly and to dream no dreams.

Empty the home where, frolicsome and fair, Your precious presence made so bright a part; Empty your little crib, your clothes, your chair, But emptiest of all your mother's heart!

—December Atlantic.

MASTER—Hallo, Pat, where are you off to now? on no good I know." PAT—"Faith, no yer honor; for, shure, I was going to look for you!"

LOOSE THREADS.

THE LAST MAN.—A cobbler. A TIGHT FIT.—Delirium tremens. A WATER PITCHER.—A fire engine. A WELL-BRED dog bows to strangers. A LITERARY MACHINE.—An amanuensis. THE BEST THING OUT.—An aching tooth. KILLING time must mean instant execution. THE shortest ship in the world.—Court-ship. Most old donkeys' heads show the growth of years.

How to make a taper waste.—Stand it in a strong draught. Boots are invariably soled before they are bought.

A FASHIONABLE LADY'S FULL DRESS.—Much the reverse.

If you want to know whether a tree is hollow or not, ax it. "KISSING through the bars"—jail male and female prisoners.

"STICK TRANSIT" is now the epizootic motto the country over.

A TALLOW candle is like a contented man when he wants nuffin.

If a sailor has been travelling on horseback, can it be said that he rowed.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.—A ship may answer her helm, but not her captain.

A LADY who is remarkable for jilting her lovers is undoubtedly a good miss.

Why is an old coat more fashionable than a new one? Because it's "worn."

No woman should paint unless she has lost the power of blushing.

NEVER laugh at a man with a pug nose; you don't know what may turn up.

In what case is it absolutely impossible to be slow and sure? In the case of a watch.

STRANES to say a negro minstrel overflows with humor when he is corked up.

Of all the birds that please us with their lays, the most popular is the hen.

SOME girls are like old muskets; they use a good deal of powder, but won't go off.

"ANOTHER lie nailed," as our shoddy shoemaker says when he throws aside a shoe.

Why is the bone of the arm called the funny bone? because it is the humerus bone.

What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, and once in a man's life? The letter M.

THE BEST TIP FOR A SPORTING PROPHECY.—The toe of your boot. Let him have it.

A YOUNG subscriber wants to know if it is better to hide your savings or save your hidings.

AN inquirer is informed that we know of no female dates, although mandates are plenty.

The husband who devoured his wife with kisses found afterward that she disagreed with him.

WHEN is a photographic album like an old-fashioned china-shop? When its full of ugly mugs.

MR. JONES, being asked by Mrs. Jones to buy a thermometer, said he would wait until they were lower.

AN old wine bibber says that an empty champagne bottle is like an orphan, because it has lost its pop.

WHY is a dressing-gown the most lasting garment in a gentleman's wardrobe? Because he never wears it out.

A BANKRUPT hairdresser writes to say he never found his perfumes to "go," though they were scent.

A SCOTCH gentleman says: "There few people like scums." Judy would think not indeed, or scalds either!

A MAN who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

MODEL wives formerly took a "stitch in time," now, with the aid of sewing machines, they take it in no time.

"THE dearest spot on earth" has at last been located. Those wishing to find that "spot" will find it at that store that does not advertise.

I CAN'T drink liquor," said Bob; "it goes right to my head." "Well," said Bob's friend, "where could it go with less danger of being crowded?"

A SAILOR in attempting to kiss a pretty girl, got a violent box on his ear. "There," he exclaimed, "just my luck; always wrecked on the coral reefs."

AN old lady was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved." "It's no wonder," said she, "that the poor child fainted after pulling that great dog out of the water."

A YOUNG lady who went to Syracuse, N. Y., to see Nilsson, was unable to accomplish her desire. She was heard to exclaim, "Well, I can't see Nilsson, but I kissed her trunk!"

A FARMER being asked if his horses were matched, said: "Yes, they are matched first rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing that he should."

SCHOOLMASTER.—How many minutes in the hour? PRIDE of the school.—Sixty, sir. Schoolmaster.—And how many hours to the day? PRIDE of the school.—Nine, sir, and feyther says it oughter be eight.

SHEIL has learnt and forgotten the exordium of a speech which began with the word "necessity." This word he had repeated three times, when Sir R. Peel broke in—"Is it not always the mother of invention?"

"REVERSIBLE clothing" is now offered for sale at our furnishing stores. A gentleman who had invested in the "new style" says he "never knew what clean linen was until he purchased" a shirt which he turns once a week.

AN Iowa man recently died from swallowing a pocket-knife and injurious medical treatment combined. He got along very nicely as long as the knife was closed, but when the doctor gave him opening medicine, it killed him.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—Eligible bachelor (gallantly): "Of course your daughter's engaged for every remaining dance, Mrs. Jones? I need scarcely ask such a question!" Anxious mamma (delighted): "No indeed, sir. Eligible Bachelor: "Oh—er I am."

It is commonly said that second thoughts are best and young women, who pretend to be averse to marriage, desire not to be taken at their words. On asking a girl if she would have him—"Faith, no John," says she, "but you may have me if you will."

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 13, 1872. BREAD—There has been the usual demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 80¢ lb; Boston do, 65¢; Bitter do, 65¢; Cream do, 80¢; Graham do, 70¢; Picnic do, 65¢; Soda do, first class, 60¢, and second class, 45¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Milk Biscuit, 80¢; Wine do, 80¢; Seed Oats, 100¢; La Grand or Overland, 80¢; Jenny Lind, extra, 85¢; Ginger Oats, 85¢; Ginger Snaps, 125¢; Congress Oats, 25¢; Wafer Biscuit, 80¢; Pilot Bread, first class, 80¢, and second class, 45¢; Saloon Pilot, 60¢; Ship Biscuit, 35¢; Lemon do, 30¢.

FLOUR—Market quiet. Sales of 500 bbls California extra, interior brand, at current rates. The city millers have again advanced the price for extras, this time 25¢ per bbl, owing to the high price of Wheat. We quote local brands—Extra, \$5 87½¢, and superfine at \$4 64¢; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at \$5 75 in sacks 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has continued firm, at a further advance in prices, during the past week, the receipts being light. Sales aggregate about 50,000 sks fair to choice at \$1 70¢ to \$1 85. Quotable at the close at \$1 50¢ to 60 for dark coast; bright do, \$1 65¢ to 70; choice shipping \$1 85 and milling, \$1 90 to 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 126¢ to 128¢ for average and 128¢ to 131¢ for Club—a decline of 2¢ per cent since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm, at advanced rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 15,000 sks at \$1 30¢ to 50 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at \$1 30¢ to 35 and bay at \$1 35¢ to 50, the latter for choice brewing, \$1 100 lbs. OATS—The demand has been good, in a jobbing way, at advanced rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$2 15¢ to 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$16 25¢ for ordinary to choice "ton."

STRAW—Quotable at \$8 50¢ per ton for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote the range at \$1 25¢ to 30 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 35¢ to 40¢ per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a light demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1 10¢ to 30; Carolina, 50¢ to 60¢ per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Market firm at \$3 50¢ to 50 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

RYE—Quotable at \$2 25 from store; wharf lots, \$2 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$2 25 per 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 45¢; Flax, 30¢; and Mustard, 15¢ to 20¢ per bushel.

HIDES—The market remains at unchanged rates. Sales of 1500 California dry, usual selection, at 17¢ to 18¢; 1672 salted at 85¢ per bushel.

TALLOW—Market heavy at 80¢ per bushel.

WOOL—There is little of interest to report under this head since the period of our last review. Sales approximate 115,000 lbs Fall at prices lately current. The market at the close is heavy at last week's quotations. We quote as follows: Fall buttry, 13¢ to 15¢; good to choice, 17¢ to 21¢; extra choice, 22¢ to 25¢.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 75¢ to 80¢ per box; Limes, 30¢ per bushel; Cherries, 80¢ to 90¢ per bushel; Pears, 75¢ to 80¢ per box; Figs, 80¢ per bushel; Grapes, native, 25¢ to 30¢, other kinds, 35¢ to 40¢ per bushel; Malaga Lemons, \$1 10 per box or \$5 per 100; Cranberries, \$1 40 per bushel; Bananas, 85¢ to 90¢ per bunch; Oranges, 30¢ per bushel.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter continues in free supply and market weak. Eggs are steady. Cheese firm. We quote:

BUTTER—California fresh (roll), 50¢ to 60¢ for fair to choice; Irish, 25¢ to 30¢; Eastern Irish, ordinary to fair, 18¢ to 22¢; choice, 27¢ to 31¢.

CHEESE—California, 12¢ to 16¢; Eastern, 14¢ to 16¢.

EGGS—California, 55¢ per dozen; Eastern, 25¢ to 30¢; Oregon, 45¢.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS—California, 15¢ to 16¢ per bushel; Oregon, 16¢; Eastern do, 19¢ to 20¢.

BACON—California, 12¢ to 14¢; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14¢ to 15¢; do, clear, 12¢ to 13¢.

LARD—California, 11¢ to 12¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tons, 11¢ to 12¢; do in cases, 12¢ to 13¢; do in kegs, 12¢ to 13¢.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled firm at a general advance in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 8¢ to 9¢; second and third qualities, 5¢ to 8¢.

VEAL—At 7¢ to 12¢ per bushel.

MUTTON—At 80¢ per bushel.

LAMB—80¢ to 100¢ per bushel.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8¢ to 9¢; on foot, grain-fed, 5¢ to 6¢ per bushel.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been fair, with a good demand at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, \$7 50¢ to 50; Spring Chickens, \$4 50¢ to 50; Roosters, \$7 50¢ per dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at \$10 50¢ to 12¢ per dozen.

GREASE—Tame at \$16 50¢ to 19¢ per doz.

TURKEYS—Alive, 18¢ to 19¢; Dressed, 20¢ to 22¢ per bushel.

QUAIL—\$1 75¢ to 2¢ per doz.

DUCKS—Wild, \$1 50¢ to 4¢ per doz.

HARE—\$3 50¢ to 50¢ per doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75¢ to 80¢ each.

CHICKENS—Large, 75¢ each.

DUCKS—Tame, \$1 each.

HARE—75¢ each.

RABBITS—16¢ each.

PIGEONS—Tame, \$2 50¢ to 3¢ per doz.

GREASE—Tame, \$1 50¢ to 2¢ each.

TURKEYS—25¢ to 30¢ per bushel.

SNIPES—\$2 50¢ to 3¢ per doz.

QUAIL—\$1 75¢ to 2¢ per doz.

DUCKS—Wild, 35¢ to 40¢ per pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time is in the A. M. column it is followed by P. M. if afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A. M. if forenoon.

December	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.
14....	0 24	4 2	11 07a	6 0	4 40	1 9	5 57	-0 6
15....	1 15	4 2	11 42a	6 0	5 23	2 1	6 39	-0 9
16....	1 59	4 2	0 21	5 9	6 07	2 8	7 21	-1 0
17....	2 41	4 4	1 00	5 7	6 51	2 4	8 01	-0 9
18....	3 20	4 5	1 41	5 5	7 39	2 5	8 38	-0 8
19....	4 00	4 5	2 26	5 3	8 29	2 5	9 13	-0 5
20....	4 37	4 5	3 16	5 0	9 24	2 6	9 51	-0 2

SUN—December 14.

Sun rises.....7 13 | Sun sets.....4 37

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872, And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland) Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M.; 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20 and 11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 8.00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 9.30, 5.40, 1.50, 9.00 and 11.00 P. M.; 1.40, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.15 and 10.10 P. M. Leave Oakland, 9.40, 5.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M.; 1.50, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.) Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 9.45, 7.00 and 10.40 A. M.; and 1.30 P. M. Leave Fruit Vale, 9.40, 7.25, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M.; 1.30, 4.05, and 5.30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. A. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. d3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1872.

PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 9:20 and 11:40 P. M.

* Saturdays at 4:00 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

Freight Trains—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT, General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent

J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st and 16th of every month, punctually at noon, for Yokohama and Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Higo and Nagasaki.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

December 16—ALASKA, Capt. Lachlan.

January, 1st—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cobb.